10/048,212 Search LYCOOK 7/24/07

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:20:50 ON 24 JUL 2007)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:21:04 ON 24 JUL 2007

L1	24242	S CARBODIIMIDE?
L2	423	S L1 AND BSA
L3	6	S L2 AND BEAD?
L4	4,6	S L2 AND PARTICLE?
L5	0	S L3 AND L4
L6	5	DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L7	. 5	S L6 AND PD<2001
T8	99973	S AGGLUTINAT?
L9	8	S L8 AND L4
L10	4	DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:21:04 ON 24 JUL 2007

L1	24242	S	CARBOD	IIMIDE?				
L2	423	S	L1 AND	BSA				
L3 .	6	S	L2 AND	BEAD?				
L4	46	S	L2 AND	PARTICL	Ξ?			
L5	. 0	S	L3 AND	L4				
L6	5	D	UPLICATI	E REMOVE	L3	(1	DUPLICATE	REMOVED) '
L7	. 5	S	L6 AND	PD<2001				
18	99973	S	AGGLUT:	INAT?				
L9	8	S	L8 AND	L4				
L10	4	DI	UPLICATI	E REMOVE	L9	(4	DUPLICATES	REMOVED)

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ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
     DUPLICATE 2
     1992:390295 BIOSIS
ΑN
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     PREV199294062470; BA94:62470
TI
     IMMUNOLOGICAL AGGLUTINATION KINETICS OF LATEX PARTICLES
     WITH COVALENTLY IMMOBILIZED ANTIGENS.
ΑU
     KONDO A [Reprint author]; KAWANO T; HIGASHITANI K
     APPLIED CHEM DEP, KYUSHU INST TECHNOLOGY, SENSUICHO, TOBATA, KITAKYUSHU
CS
     804, JAPAN
SO
     Journal of Fermentation and Bioengineering, (1992) Vol. 73, No. 6, pp.
     435-439.
     CODEN: JFBIEX. ISSN: 0922-338X.
DT
     Article
FS
     BA
LA
     ENGLISH
ED
     Entered STN: 24 Aug 1992
     Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 1992
     Hen egg-white lysozyme (HEL), ovalbumin and bovine serum albumin (
AB
     BSA) was covalently immobilized onto styrene/methacrylic acid
     [P(St/MAA)] copolymer latex particles by the
     carbodiimide method. The initial rates of the immunological
     agglutination of these particles initiated by the
     addition of antibodies were quantified by the absorbance changes at
     wavelength of 680 nm. The sensitivity of the immunological
     agglutination of the particles with covalently
     immobilized antigens was higher than that with physically adsorbed ones.
     The immunological agglutination kinetics showed a similar
     tendency irrespective of antigen-antibody systems. That is, the initial
     agglutination rates (i) increased with increasing immobilized
     amount of antigens, (ii) were largest in the ionic strength range of 0.02
     to 0.05 at pH 7 and (iii) decreased with increasing pH.
                                                              These results
     indicate that the electrostatic interactions of particle-
     particle and particle-antibody are main factors which
     control the immunological agglutination. On the other hand, the
     sensitivity of the immunological agglutination increased with
     increasing molecular size of antigens.
     Methods - Laboratory methods
                                    01004
     Comparative biochemistry
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     Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
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     Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
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     Enzymes - Methods
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     Enzymes - Chemical and physical
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     Blood - Blood and lymph studies
                                       15002
     Immunology - General and methods
                                        34502
ΙT
     Major Concepts
        Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Enzymology (Biochemistry and
        Molecular Biophysics); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and
        Homeostasis)
ΙT
     Miscellaneous Descriptors
        HEN EGG WHITE LYSOZYME OVALBUMIN BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN COPOLYMER PH
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ANTIBODIES

9001-63-2 (LYSOZYME)

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